Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 2, | **CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1842.** | **NUMBER 86.**

EDITED, AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

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POETRY.

From Blackwood for October.

HOPE.

BY SCHILLER.

We speak with the lip, and we dream in the soul,
Of some better and fairer day;
And our days, the meanwhile, to that golden goal
Are gliding and sliding away.
Now the world becomes old, now again it is young,
But "*The Better's*" for ever the word on the tongue.

At the threshhold of life Hope leads us in—
Hope plays round the mirthful boy;
Though the best of its charms may with youth begin,
Yet for age it reserves its toy.
When we sink at the grave, Why, the grave has scope,
And over the coffin Man planteth—HOPE!

And it is not a dream of a fancy proud,
With a Fool for its dull begetter;
There's a voice at the heart, that proclaims aloud—
"*Ye were born to possess the Better!*"
And that voice of the Heart, O ye may believe,
Will never the Hope of the Soul deceive!

"GENIUS SLUMBERING."

Long o'er his papers the editor pored;
Exchanges were dull—and the editor snored.
Soft as the June-breezes played in his hair,
He dreamed of that land where the earth-quakes are:
And swift as the death of the hurricane come,
The paragraphs flew from his fingers and thumb;
Fair cities he sank in the bottomless sea,
And toppled down mountains in glorious glee.
Volcanoes were raging—he stood on their brink,
And dipped his steel pen in their lava for ink,
On the valleys that slumbered in beauty below,
He wrote down the curses that stamped them with woe.
O little he needed to borrow,
As he murmured in sleep, "what a paper to-morrow!"

MISCELLANY.

Doctors.—Now that I am talking of doctors, what a strange set they are, and what a singular position they hold in society! Admitted to the fullest confidence of the world, yet, by a strange perversion, while they are the depositaries of secrets that hold together the whole fabric of society, their influence is neither fully recognised, nor their power acknowledged. The doctor is now what the monk was once, with this additional advantage: that from the nature of his studies, and the research of his art, he reads more deeply in the human heart, and penetrates into its inmost recesses. For him, life has little romance. The grosser agency of the body, reacting ever on the operations of the mind, destroys many a poetic day-dream, and many a high-wrought illusion. To him alone does a man speak "*son denier mot;*" while to the lawyer the leanings of self-respect will make him always impart a favorable view of his case. To the physician he will be candid and even more than candid. Yet these are the men who, watching the secret workings of human passion, can trace the progress of mankind in virtue and in vice. While ministering to the body, they are exploring the mind; and yet, scarcely the shadow of fear dissipated, when they fall back to their humble position in life, bearing with them but little gratitude, and, strange to say no fear!

The world expects them to be learned, well-bred, kind, considerate, and attentive, patient to their querulousness, and enduring under their caprice; and after all this, the humbug homœopaty, the preposterous absurdity of the water cure, or the more reprehensible mischief of mesmerism, will find more favor in their sight than the highest order of ability accompanied by great natural advantages.

Every man—and still more every woman—imagines himself to be a doctor. The taste for physic, like that for politics, is born with us, and nothing seems easier than to repair the injuries of the constitution, whether of the state or of the individual. Who has not seen, over and over again, physicians of the first eminence put aside, that the nostrum of some ignorant pretender or the suggestive twaddling old woman, should be, as is termed, tried?

No one is too stupid, no one too old, no one too ignorant, too obstinate, or too silly, not to be superior to Brodie and Chambers Cramption and Marsh; and where science with anxious eye and cautious hand, would scarcely venture to interfere, heroic ignorance would dash boldly forward and cut the Gordian difficulty by snapping the thread of life. How comes it that these old ladies of either sex never meddle with the law? Is the game beneath them, when the stake is only property and not life? or is there less difficulty in the knowledge of an art whose principles rest on so many branches of science, than in a study founded on the basis of precedent? Would to Heaven the ladies bountiful would take to the quarter sessions and the assizes, in lieu of the infirmaries and dispensaries, and make Blackstone their aid-de-camp vice Buchan retired.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

An Embryo Reprobate.—There is a great deal of originality in your genuine Kentuckian, and the following is not a bad illustration of the remark:

"A rough Kentuckian, hearing a child squall and squeal very furiously, remarked: How wickedly that small sample of mankind is swearing now, in the infantile vernacular! What will it come to when it's educated?"

The following is an extract from a late unpublished English work on America:

"*Levees* are bluffs on American rivers, where the slaves congregate to dance their aboriginal dances; at which great quantities of water-melons are drank. *Paw-paws*, a species of a large cherry, is used on the Mississippi, to feed an animal called *Hoosier*, and the same river abounds with an odd fish called *Sucker*. It is great sport in a town there, called Kentucky, to shoot at the *Coon-Crackers*, a species of birds that infest the houses. The country, on the whole, is well worth a visit; but we advise a traveller to carry a life preserver; for when the steamboats on the rivers are heavily loaded, and after the passengers have paid their fare, they open their boiler and blow some of the passengers overboard, to make room for those they expect to get at the next landing."

Humbug.—Henry Clay says, in a letter dated a few days before the Dayton barbecue—"I am here in comparative quiet and repose, and have no wish again to embark on the tempestuous ocean of public affairs."

A few days after, he was stumping it through Ohio and Indiana, with the intention of making a tour through the South. When at Madison, Indiana, he received intelligence of the dreadful coon skinning in this State, and immediately fled with "my man Charles" from "the tempestuous ocean of public affairs," to "comparative quiet and repose" at Ashland, where he is likely to remain.

Ventriloquism Practically Illustrated.—In Baltimore, Wednesday, as Wyman, the ventriloquist, was passing the horse market, he was accosted by a jockey with "let me sell you this poney."—"How old is he?" said Wyman. "Seven last spring," answered the jockey. "Oh what a lie!" ejaculated a most unearthly sound, "I'm 13, and you know it as well as I do." The astonished jockey looked around, under the impression that some acquaintance, by way of a joke, had volunteered a speech in behalf of the poney, but discovered no one. This perplexed him, and striking the horse across the neck, the same voice cried "if you do that again, you blackguard, I'll throw you off and kick out your brains." This second speech was too much for the dumbfounded rider, who leaped from the horse and started to run, much to the amusement of the bystanders; and it was with great difficulty that he could be persuaded to mount the pony again after the joke was explained.

A Perfect Devil on fits.—A Thompsonian Doctor was once "called in" to see a sick child. He looked at the patient, felt its pulse, shook his head, hemmed thrice and took a seat; rose again, hemmed, shook his noddle ominously, felt the patient's pulse, and cast his eye upon the patient.

'What ails my child'? asked the father.

'I don't know,' replied saddle bags.

'Can you do nothing for him?' breathed the anxious sire.

'Nothing,' was the response. 'But,' added the distiller of roots and *yarbs*, 'I have some medicine with me that will throw him into fits, and then I can cure him, *for I'm a perfect Devil on fits.*

"For Sale—cheap.—A lot of beautiful 'portraits of Daniel Webster,' in gilt frames, lately hanging in the parlors of several distinguished Clay whigs. As they were bought at a time when it was supposed he would play second fiddle to Mr. Clay, they are consequently out of date. Beneath the picture, is the following couplet:

"Diogenes his lantern needs no more!
An *honest man* is found! the search is o're!"

Apply at the Clay Club."—*New Haven Register.*

Old Virginia.—Among the Aristocratic first families who hail from "Old Virginia," we have ever observed that those who were remarkable for nothing but ignorance, were the greatest sticklers for the superiority of Virginia blood over all others. "Virginians are always *thar*, in time of danger, said an elderly matron of our acquaintance the other day. "I always *teached* my childen bravado, for I'de rather see um die as to run."—*Texas Red Lander.*

Decency.—Mr. Cushing, a whig, in his late speech at Newburyport, Mass., said:—"Never had there been such coarse and vulgar abuse used by party presses before, as had been heaped upon this administration, by presses that had heretofore arrogated to themselves 'all the decency.'"

The whigs are consoling themselves that Miller's doctrine will prove true, and that next year locos as well as whigs will have to budge.

Let it be so. *We* shall not have to go by Salt River, as will the *whigs*. O sheepshears!—*Plaindealer.*

A Sign.—An exchange paper says that the best sign a dry goods merchant can raise in the west, in order to make a ready sale for goods, is 'Not Married.' The suggestion is pretty good, but it does not go far enough. The following, written on a sign in a New England village, was better. 'Dry Goods, by John Biglow: who wishes to get married.' This sign drew all kinds of custom. The single ladies went of course; and married men always told their wives to go, under the impression that they could easily cheat so great a fool.

Not found yet.—The 500,000 Whigs who attended the Dayton Barbacue.

Politics of the Day.

We promised in our last some extracts from the letter lately written to his friends in New York, by the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of War. This letter was in response to letter from a number of gentlemen of Rochester, New York, inviting Mr. S. to extend his recent visit to the State to that portion of it, and to give them a public explanation of the course of Mr. Tyler's administration. Unable to do this, he adopted the channel of a letter for this explanation.

After laying down the grounds on which Mr. Tyler was elected to the Vice Presidency, the difficulties of his situation when unexpectedly called to administer the Government, and the first inklings of his future quarrels with those who elected him, Mr. Spencer makes the following disclosures, which must give the people a still worse opinion than ever of the moral and political honesty of the leaders of whigery:

In proof of the absence of all selfish, interested or ambitious motives on the part of the President, in the course which his convictions of duty prompted, I may now advert to a fact long known to me, which has been promulgated in the newspapers of the day, vouched for by at least one whig editor, stated by a representative in congress from Massachusetts in a speech lately delivered at Newburyport, *upon authority*, and hitherto not denied.—That fact is, that previous to returning the second bank bill to congress with his objections, in full view of the assaults to be made upon him, and with the purpose of removing all cause of agitation, as well as to secure himself against unjust imputations, the President submitted to his then cabinet, whether he should, in the message then about to be transmitted to congress, announce a resolution to retire from public life at the expiration of the existing term; and that against his doing so, all the members of the cabinet then present protested, on the ground that such an announciation would not have the effect to produce peace or quiet, but would only change the direction of faction; that no one had a right to expect such a step from him, as he had not been elected President, and no obligation existed that should interpose any barrier between him and a direct vote of the people.

In connection, and yet in contrast with the preceding, is another fact of an extraordinary character, which though known by many, has lately been distinctly promulgated. It is shadowed in a letter of Mr. Ewing's in the statement by him of a proposition having been made to the President, that the majority who had passed the first bank bill, would consent to postpone the second to the next session of congress, if they could receive assurances that in the mean time no hostile movement would be made on the part of the President. The full meaning of this statement has now been developed by the declaration of a member of congress, that a message was carried from the whig leaders in congress to the President, to the effect that if he would engage not to disturb any members of his then cabinet in the enjoyment of their offices, the second bank bill should be postponed. The answer to such a proposition may be easily conceived. The effect of that proposition was to prove the identity of the members of the cabinet whose places were deemed in jeopardy with the hostile members of congress, and if the design was to precipitate matters, it was most effectual.

You will reqiure no aid to determine which of the actors in these scenes exhibited a lofty disinterested patriotism, and which evinced any tenacity for place or desire for power. These facts are full of instruction, and furnish a key to many mysterious transactions.

After sketching and ably defending the various measures urged upon Congress by Mr. Tyler, Mr. *Spencer* thus broaches the subject of the currency:

The recommendations of the annual message on the subject of Currency and Exchanges, next claim our attention. After pointing out the necessity of a medium of Exchange, approximating to uniformity of value in the different parts of the country, the President proceeds to redeem the pledge he had given at the previous session of Congress, by submitting the outlines of a plan for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, which shall at the same time furnish a currency, and thus indirectly regulate exchanges. The limits which I have assigned to this communication forbid a repetition of the details of the exchequer plan as developed in the message and afterwards more fully exhibited in the bill submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is the more regretted, because I am confident it has not been sufficiently considered by my fellow citizens generally, to be thoroughly understood. It is emphatically the plan of the President, originated and matured by him, with a single modification introduced on the advice of his cabinet. It proposes to attain its objects by the application of powers acknowledged in practice to exist in the Government from its foundation. The Treasury Department was instituted for the collection of the public revenue, its safe-keeping, and its disbursement according to acts of appropriation by Congress. To a board of control under the superintendence of that Department, therefore was given the immediate charge of this business, with authority to establish agencies, or employ State Banks in its transactions. To these was added the power of issuing Treasury notes to the amount of fifteen millions, selling drafts, receiving deposites, and purchasing bills of a certain description. These were the general features; and the President invited a discussion of its merits, while he expressed a readiness to concur in any modifications that did not violate its essential principles, particularly such as should by any constitutional means relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate from any controlling power over the public Treasury. You perceive how entirely this plan avoided all constitutional objections, by providing that the functions of purchasing and selling drafts other than for the purposes of the Government, should be exercised in any state only when not prohibited by such state. All conflict with state jurisdiction was prevented: the banking privileges of the states were left without interference, the operations of the Treasury simplified and facilitated, and the great interests of the Union promoted by the introduction of the currency founded on the revenues of the country, and yet so limited as to be always equivalent to specie. This plan has been approved by some of the most competent financiers of this country and of England, and pronounced to be adequate to all our wants, safe in its operations, and calculated to furnish the most perfect currency that could be devised. So far as the opinion of an individual who has had some experience in such matters, and who it is known to you has had occasion to become acquainted with the abuses to which a National Bank is from its nature exposed, so far as the opinion of such an individual is of any value, it is unhesitatingly given, that this plan in its assential features, is far preferable to any other that has been submitted, and that it will accomplish all the purposes for which it was designed, without hazard to the Government, without danger to the people, and without stimulating anew the reckless spirit of speculation, whose excesses we have all such cause to mourn.

If, as seems to be generally conceded, the question lies between this plan and a National Bank, there cannot be much room for doubt or hesitation. Waiving for the present the insuperable difficulties presented by the Constitutional objections to such a bank operating through the whole Union—objections so long entertained by a large portion of our fellow citizens and, strengthened rather than diminished by discussion and by the sad experience of the tremendous power and the still more tremendous corruptions of such an institution,—waiving these, the very fact of the existence of such objections and of others of a different character, will effectually prevent a subscription to the stock by those sound and prudent capitalists whose countenance and wh[illegible] real wealth can alone give it vitality. Such me[illegible] will never consent to place their property in a [illegible] tion to be the sport of the altern[illegible] trium[illegible] defeats of parties. The charter[illegible] such circumstances, would but invite the cu[illegible] of those who intend to become borrow[illegible] than lenders, and who by means of the [illegible] bility of a corporation and with the impunity that [illegible] marked former transactions of similar institutions, would plunder those whose confidence they had invited but to betray it. Whatever may have been our opinions heretofore of the utility of a National Bank, however we may have been compelled to acquiesce in its supposed necessity, the history of the last few years has, I should hope, convinced all who are open to conviction, that any evils which may be anticipated from the want of such an institution, however great, are more tolerable than the certain, positive and immeasurable injuries which we now know have flowed from the existence of one that was instituted under the most favorable auspices, and was committed to the charge of men at the time esteemed the most honorable and trustworthy in our land. Within four years of its existence, the last Bank of the United States became little better than a den of robbers. Its managers, with few exceptions, pursued a systematic scheme of plunder and fraud, which was arrested by the investigations of a committee of Congress.

Clemency (now believed to have been mistaken,) towards innocent stockholders, and a hope that the example which had been made of the offenders would deter others from similar practices, saved the Bank from dissolution. It was allowed to proceed under new restrictions designed to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds. In a few years, it was found at open war with the Government of the country, seeking the renewal of its charter, subsidizing presses and editors, squandering its treasures in partisan elections and openly purchasing the support of the venal in all directions. The moral corruption which thus flooded the whole country, was in itself an evil of the most fearful magnitude. It struck deep at the roots of public faith and private honor, and prepared the way for that reckless and unbounded extravagance, which the Bank itself stimulated by the profuse distribution of its money, and the consequences of which we are now reaping in individual sufferings, (from which a Bankrupt Law affords but slight relief,) and in the degradation of the character of our country by the fraudulent insolvencies of our public corporations, and by the shameless refusal of sovereign states to fulfil their obligations.

The final extinction of the same institution under a state charter, but managed by the same individuals, and the consequent inevitable exposition of its affairs, have disclosed scenes of depravity and fraud at which the whole country stand aghast. Who can look back at the immense amounts of public funds which have been entrusted to the fidelity of the same men, without a feeling of horror at the abyss which we have escaped? And who would again venture the treasury of the nation upon the integrity of any body of individuals in an associate capacity, when we have before us such reiterated examples of the feebleness of the most unspotted public and private character, to resist the temptations which attend the control of enormous wealth and inordinate power? How can any government justify itself in thus transfering to corporate individuals, the functions with which it is entrusted for the welfare of the people? The collection, the preservation, and the disbursement of the public revenue is the business of the government itself, through its own agencies, with all the responsibilities of office, and with the securities of oaths, bonds, and constant check and supervision. It might with equal propriety relieve itself of the burden of governing its Territories, by employing the agency of corporations and the post office and other departments, might likewise be consigned to their care. If the government is inadequate to the entire management of its fiscal affairs, should we not be better employed in seeking and providing the necessary powers to enable it to discharge one of its highest duties, than in creating artificial bodies to whom this same and still greater powers must be confided? If there be danger in the exercise of such powers by the selected public agents of the people, directly and periodically responsible to them for all their acts, is the danger lessened by transferring their exercise with the secrecy which invariably attends the proceedings of corporations, to those who are not elected by the people, and not responsible to them, but who hold their chartered rights for a longer or shorter term, by an immutable law, which even the will of the people cannot rescind?

Is not the only plausible objection which has been urged to the Exchequer plan, that it will increase the power of the government and particularly of the Executive Department,—is it not unfounded and irrational? All power is liable to perversion for improper purposes, but since it must exsit, the true question is, where can it be most safely lodged?—The American people have answered this question by declaring that their own representatives and officers chosen by themselves, are the most safe depositories of those powers with which government must be clothed, for the protection and defence of all. [illegible] the Constitution would permit the selection of superintending officers by other means than the pointing power which it has created, let t[illegible] be adopted, according to the invitatio[illegible] dent. But until they can be derived [illegible] the consent of the states, and the peopl[illegible] same and even greater secu[illegible] such powers, than we hav[illegible] other power vested in [illegible] of obtaining full an[illegible] operations of the [illegible] at any time an[illegible] people, are p[illegible] modification [illegible] suggest, and if, [illegible] or justly anticip[illegible] ration can be [illegible] No human i[illegible] ty to abuse, [illegible] vantages [illegible] cy [illegible] e[illegible] to [illegible] se[illegible] be[illegible] shall be [illegible] shall rema[illegible] respectable [illegible] desire for[illegible] ted Stat[illegible] ner of a[illegible] effect that [illegible] may be place[illegible] electors of the coun[illegible] on him and those [illegible] fully and fairly mad[illegible] such institution [illegible] have contended [illegible] ple in their wisdom [illegible] er of further resistance. C[illegible] gent virtue and firmness of [illegible] fully abide the issue.

The policy of the admini[illegible] ler is further indicated by [illegible] which during the session o[illegible] his duty to transmit to that bo[illegible] of general interest, related to [illegible] treasury, and the imperative ne[illegible] vision for fulfilling our obligatio[illegible] ditors, and defraying the current [illegible] expenses of the government. A loan had be[illegible] thorized for an amount scarcely equal to one half our ordinary annual revenue, and this sum, relatively so insignificant it had been found impracticable to obtain. The President believed that a pledge of specific funds for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the loan, would at once relieve the country from the odium of such a failure, and replenish the treasury until adequate revenue should be provided by the passage of the proper laws. In the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, he perceived such a fund already provided, and he recommended to congress the temporary appropriation of it to the great public exigency which presented itself. He was well aware of the claim which had been interposed in behalf of these states to a distribution among them of these proceeds. But on examining the act of September, 1841, providing for that distribution, he found the principles on which it should be made, settled by those who had been the warmest advocates of the claim. The whig majority in congress had by that act determined that such distribution should not take place when the country was engaged in war with a foreign power, nor when an economical administration of the government required the imposition of duties exceeding 20 per cent. on the value of the article taxed. Congress had thus in accordance with the constant practice which had prevailed from the foundation of the government, solemnly re-asserted its authority to control the distribution of those proceeds, and to direct their employment for the benefit of the nation, whenever its exigencies demanded them. In his judgement that exigency had arrived; and his recommendation was disregarded, and the loan is not yet taken. These views of the President were not new—in his message to congress at the extra session in June, 1841, he said, "among such a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such a distribution does not force upon congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure, by being brought directly in aid of the states."—These sentiments were expressed to a new congress, in which there was a known majority in favor of a distribution, and at a time when a collison had taken place between the President and that majority.—The doctrines and principles of that message met with universal favor from the whig press, and no exception was at that time taken to the passage above quoted. The act of September, 1841, for the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales was passed, and embodied the identical principle thus stated by the President.

Notwithstanding congress was thus distinctly apprised of the views of the President, which they have sanctioned and adopted, and of his determination to adhere to them, that body passed two bills in succession, in direct conflict with the principles which it had thus solemnly recognized. The last of these bills bore conclusive evidence on its face that the contingency contemplated by the compromise act of September, 1841, had arrived, that rates of duties exceeding twenty per cent. had become necessary for an economical administration of the gov-

ernment, and therefore a suspension of the distribution of the proceeds of the public land sales, for which that act had provided, followed as a necessary and inevitable consequence," and yet, the bill directed that distribution to be made. Could the approbation of the President to such a bill, have been expected by any rational man? Nothing had occurred between September, 1841, and July, 1842, which could by any possibility affect the principles on which distribution should take place. Congress had been premonished that an empty treasury and a dishonorded credit demanded the application of all the means of the government to the supply of the one and the restoration of the other. Is the conclusion an unfair one, that the proposition to violate the principles of the act of September, was made with the design to compel its rejection, in order to continue the agitation which had been commenced by Mr. Clay, at an early day of the session, against the veto power; and that it was coupled with provisions for levying duties on imports, in the expectation that the interests and feelings of those who were to be benefitted by those provisions would thus be connected with the agitation already existing, and that by these means, the double purpose of gaining friends for the abolition of the veto, and of aggravating to the utmost extent, hostile feelings against the President, would be accomplished? Could the effort to pass a Tariff law, containing the distribution clause, under such circumstances, have been a sincere one?

To the President's mind the portentous alternatives were presented, of sanctioning a distribution of public money in violation of a compact to which he had been a party, and when every dollar of that money was imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Treasury, or incurring the hazard of leaving the country without adequate revenue by the refusal of congress to [illegible] confined to that subject alone. Upon this [illegible] he did not ask the opinions of his Cabinet. [illegible] considered the path of duty too clear to be [illegible] between principle on the one side, and [illegible] on the other, he had no hesitation; and he [illegible]rmined to return the bill with his objections. [illegible]nness triumphed, and the same Congress [illegible] the same bill, without the distribution clause, [illegible] instantly and cheerfully signed. [illegible]ated in a breath the allegations of [illegible]. It is passing strange, that while [illegible] springing up in all directions, among [illegible] of congress, for the honor of having [illegible] no credit, no applause, is bestowed on him [illegible] only saved it by the intrepidity of his [illegible] who gave vitality to it by his signature, [illegible] also saved the proceeds of the lands sales from [illegible] version that would have been most injurious [illegible] credit of the country.

The question of the disposal of [illegible] now remains where it was left by [illegible] gress of September, 1841. But [illegible] while, they, like the other means and [illegible] the country, will be applied to its [illegible] people it can be of little advantage, [illegible] id to them in the shape of distribution, [illegible] back in the shape of duties on articles [illegible] obliged to consume. The distribution [illegible] beneficial unless it be absolute—[illegible] only, when a rate of duties that shall [illegible] oppressive, shall also be adequate to the [illegible] a prudent and careful administration of the [illegible]ent.

I have dwelt somewhat [illegible]ge upon this topic, because the consideration [illegible] usually been addressed to the people [illegible] to it, have been confined to one view [illegible]only, and that a sordid one. State interest and [illegible] feelings have been appealed to, and the advantage [illegible] having money in State Treasuries, has been [illegible]ssed, as if the source from which, and the [illegible]y which, that money was to be obtained, was [illegible]thy of inquiry, or as if the mere form of [illegible] with one hand and paying back with [illegible]s to confer some great and substantial [illegible] seems to have been forgotten, that [illegible] States are also citizens of the United States, and that whatever they may gain in one character, they lose in another. If the public moneys of the United States must be taken to relieve the States, the States must supply the deficiency.

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You have had the kindness, gentlemen, to allude to my own position and to say that it has been the subject of misapprehension and of misrepresentation. Reluctant as I am to prolong a communication already too extended, I have no right to disregard that reputation which is the property of my children, and to some extent of my country; and I am therefore compelled to speak of myself. With respect to my acceptance of a seat in the Cabinet, it is proper to state that it was made after consultation with the prominent men of the state of New-York, then my political associates, comprising the state officers, with one exception, all the members of the senate to whom access could be had, many members of the assembly, and a large number of our most esteemed citizens, and upon their advice, without a single dissenting opinion. The press throughout the country, particularly the whig press, spoke favorably of the appointment, and furnished evidence of the general sentiment of that party. Nothing has occurred to change my own convictions of the propriety of accepting an office which was tendered without solicitation, nor to render the reasons and motives which induced that course, less obligatory in requiring a continuance in the same station.—Facts which came to my knowledge, before I concluded to accept the offer of the President, and some of which have been stated in this communication, satisfied me that the impressions produced by the manifesto of certain whig members of congress, which did not receive the sanction, and was unknown to very many of those whose views it appeared to express, were erroneous and unjust towards the President, and that motives and objects had been ascribed to him, with the semblance, but without the reality, of truth. And between his principles, as explained to me, and my own, I found no incongruity that could prevent a hearty cooperation. We had co operated in congress, on all important occasions, and on the same committee that conducted the memorable investigation, in 1819, into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, where we had stood shoulder to shoulder, battling against the frauds, the corruption and the power of that institution, on common grounds and congenial principles. We had together been republicans of the old school, maintaining the same doctrines, and combatting the same political enemy, long previous to, during, and after the war of 1812. In 1828 and 1829, we had made common cause against the administration of John Quincy Adams, and had united our efforts to bring General Jackson into power. When the measures of his administration, in our judgment evinced a departure from what we conceived the principles upon which he had been elected, however pure and upright may have been his intentions, we together avowed our opposition to those measures, and went into a minority against the strongest party, and the most popular leader of it, that has existed in this country since the days of Washington. During these scenes there had been a general similarity of sentiments and congeniality of views.—With him I denied that in the contest of 1840, a National Bank had been the test of political orthodoxy; and although the occasions for presenting my views had not been so frequent or so public as those which the President had possessed, yet were they well known to political friends and opponents. There were, therefore, between the President and myself, political affinities as strong and as numerous as could well exist between persons living so remote from each other.

In the conduct of his administration, he has not departed from the principles which we held in common. He has carried out, or has attempted to carry out all the views and objects which were avowed as the designs of the reformation of the government, in 1840. He has refused to assist in measures which are claimed by some to have been among those objects, but which he and I, and thousands of others, deny to have been such. In all this, I have found no cause for refusing to continue such advice and assistance in the administration of the government as the President may require, and as a sincere desire to promote the best interests of a beloved country, may enable me to render.

These views and sentiments are presented to you, gentlemen, in explanation of my position, and in defence against the reproaches which have been cast upon me, for not resigning the office I hold. I cannot lend myself to the vindictive feelings which they and their associates entertain towards the President: I cannot be a party to the torrent of vituperation which has been poured out upon him. I cannot consent to aid, in any manner, the success of a party which goes before the people, demanding that it may be intrusted with power, for the purpose of incorporating a National Bank. I am not in favor of an alteration of the Constitution, to abolish the Executive power of returning to Congress, for their more mature consideration, bills which may have passed in haste, or inadvertently, or upon mistaken principles. I deny that few and unimportant abuses of a conservative and suspensive power like this, even if they existed, which in their nature must be temporary, furnish any good reason for abolishing the power itself, and leaving all legislation without check, and without an opportunity for revisal, to a multitudinous congress. I am not for a distribution of the proceeds of the land sales, when that distribution will cause the imposition of taxes beyond the wants of the government, merely to supply the very deficiency it causes. Finally, I will not consent to have any man forced upon me, as my candidate for the Presidency, by associated clubs, to forestall the action of a convention, or by the denunciations of personal partizans. I doubt not that this exposition of opinions will be deemed, by those partizans, but a continuation of the sin committed in 1839, in having used my best exertions to prevent the nomination of Mr. Clay, at the Convention. That sin has already been deemed sufficient cause, by those assuming to be the party in our state, for pronouncing a sentence of excommunication against those who committed it. With regard to some, that sentence has been promulgated, while it is suspended over the heads of others. Freedom of thought and independence of opinion, in the choice of a candidate, even before a nomination, have become deadly crimes in the estimation of those whose severest reproach against their opponents, within a few years, was their slavish adherence to party, and their blind devotion to one man. So be it. A party which commences with the proscription of all who will not worship the same idol, at the very time when it is seeking to gain strength and numbers to its ranks, gives us a foretaste of the sacrifices to be offered on the same altar, when power shall serve inclination.

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With great respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN C. SPENCER.

Messrs. *Lewis K. Faulkner, Wm. C. Storrs, A. H. Jones, Enos Stone, Lewis Bixby*, Monroe County General Committee.

From the Washington Republican.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We this week place at the head of our paper the name of the distinguished and inflexible State Rights Republican, JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, as our candidate for the next Presidency. In doing this we are guided by the purest motives. He is certainly the ablest, and we believe, at this time, the most popular man in our party. No man, in our opinion, merits the station more. But, at the same time, should a National Convention select any other person more likely to create a perfect union in our ranks, and at the same time truly orthodox in his Republican principles, we, of course, would feel it our duty to yield our personal preference. We have little apprehension, however, of that Mr Calhoun's claims are ably set forth in the following communication, which we place in this column in lieu of further remarks of our own.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor: The nation seems already aroused on the subject of the next Presidency, and our party are fast moving in the matter. No inconsiderable number of our friends, however, still continue to cry out "too soon, too soon," and say that so early an agitation of the subject will tend to injure the union and harmony of the party. Were this true, we would desire to raise our humble voice as high and loud as any against the popular expressions of opinions and preferences now being made on the subject, but their injurious tendency is not demonstrated in the objections of these persons. What better method of advancing the principles of a party than by associating with them before the public, their ablest exponents? How can we better ingratitate the orthodoxy of our heaven-like political faith into the affections and confidence of the people, than by drawing their attention at the same time to the character and merits of its best and most effective disciples? And are not the most active agitators of the claims of particular candidates the first to declare their intention to cheerfully acquiesce in the ultimate selection? Those, therefore, who are opposed to present movements on the subject, and who contend that our great party motto, "principles, not men," is departed from in the present great patriotic outburstings of feeling by the popular party on this national question, are either ignorantly deceiving themselves and others, or, as you said some time since, do not see sufficient light in the political horizon to lead *their* favorite up the stairs of popular favor into the Presidential mansion. Some, too, there doubtless are, who, afraid as yet, to take a decided stand lest it may result in injuring their own political prospects, choose to wear that detestable yoke of servility fastened upon themselves by waiting for the course of others, and the popular turn; and while we repudiate such want of independence in this free land, where our priceless rights and liberties are in danger of being trampled upon in proportion as each freeman does not fearlessly act, according to the aid of an enlightened mind, we think every public expression and movement on this important matter, should be made thoughtless of any other consequences than the furtherance of Democracy and the good of the country.

Several members of our party are spoken of for this responsible and exalted station, and it is a most grand reflection, calculated to ennoble the pride and patriotism not only of Democrats, but of every American, that they are as glowing stars as ever illuminated the political horizon of any nation—men whose abilities, patriotism, and virtues honor our Democracy and our country, and either of whom abundantly possesses dignity and character worthy of the Presidency. Nor is it any disparagement of these great statesmen and exalted patriots—no under estimate of their worth and merits—when we express our preference for JOHN C. CALHOUN, over all others now on the public tapis; and if we do not much mistake the signs of the political zodiac, he is the man whom the people intend shall be the next manager of the Ship of State. Nearly every Democratic press in the South is out in his favor, and he seems to be preferred by a majority of our presses throughout the country, which, with other indications, show that the South is ready to rally almost *en masse* to his support, and that he is the *first* choice of the Democracy generally. This is right and gratifying; for no man deserves the office so much as Mr. Calhoun: and the strong and increasing currents now sweeping over the nation in his favor, demonstrate, that although the virtues, talents, and public labors of our great and good men may for a long time be unappreciated and unrewarded, yet, that sooner or later the people will mete out to their public servants a full and merited reward. Such is frequently the lot of our best statesmen, and it has been that of Mr. Calhoun's particularly. His abilities, and disinterested and patriotic services are at last beginning to be rightly appreciated; and the principal reason why they have not been so sooner, is, that unlike most other public men, he never presses himself into notice—never fishes for popularity, but concentrates all his time and powers to the advancement of equal rights and the best interests of the people, and with a greatness of soul rarely exhibited, is content with exercising a martyr-like devotion to the public good, satisfied that there will be, sooner or later, sufficient virtue and intelligence among the people to reward such a course. Having satisfied himself of the wisdom and righteousness of a course of conduct, he fearlessly pursues it, and never desires to know whether his popularity will be advanced or injured thereby, but alone considers the best interests of the people. This is one of his leading characteristics, and in it he differs widely from his public cotemporaries, whose public acts and speeches so often betray a voracious appetite for feasting on the popular smiles—an unpatriotic willingness to so discharge the trusts and responsibilities of their public agency, as will for the time secure the praises and rewards of the multitude, however adverse they may know such a course to be to the public good; and however much of conscious wrong they may be guilty in so doing. Mr. Calhoun ever stands on higher and nobler grounds: aiming at the greatest good of the country and the whole country, he never calculates the consequences of doing his duty.

It were supererogation to dwell on his talents, abilities, and claims upon the confidence and gratitude of the nation. No man unites, in so eminent a degree, the qualities of a statesman, in the most enlarged sense of the term; as an original, bold, and deep thinker, he has no superior and very few equals. He is emphatically an honor to the age, to his country and to mankind. No man ever exhibited more inflexible adherence to truth, and more ardent and unconquerable love of Republican rights and constitutional liberty; and herein, especially, he has given specimens in his past life of firmness and moral sublimity unsurpassed in the annals of our race. And it is his independence of character—his deep knowledge and support of the Constitution—ardent love of country—reliance on the virtue and intelligence of the people—his manner of thinking—his rigid adherence to the great fundamental principles of Democracy, as carried out in his private as well as public life, that he alike presents himself as a pre-eminent model for young political aspirants, and as the present leading champion of the Democratic party.

His whole life, (and he is now 60 years of age,) has been devoted to the study of government and to the advancement of the Republican principles of justice, liberty, and equality, which are destined to advance our country to the apex of prosperity and renown. He evinced much fondness for political science in his boyhood, and gave then bright evidences of the noble statesman-like career which he has since run: while at College, the depth and quickness of his intellect, as manifested in the frequent friendly political controversies between himself and the President of the College, who differed widely from Calhoun on political subjects, drew from his learned instructor, the remark made to another, "that Calhoun (then) had talents sufficient to be President of the United States." Since that time, while a legal student and ornament of the bar, while the leading member in the Legislature of his native State, and since his association with the most learned, talented, and dignified body in the world, of which he is admitted to be the greatest intellectual giant, his prominent trait has been an ardent love and study of political economy; and he always exhibits a power and sagacity in sifting political subjects, and a force and eloquence in maintaining his favorite doctrines, that secures no less the agreeable astonishment of his friends than the high admiration of his worst enemies.

There are many reasons why our next President should be from the South. The fact that there has never been one further South than Virgina, pleads strong in favor of a Southern selection; and the circumstance that there are subjects, and one particularly on which the South is peculiarly sensitive, renders it highly important that the man should be chosen who would be most likely to put this and other subjects for ever at rest, which now contain the elements of a political volcano that may yet destroy our beautiful fabric. The weight of Mr. Calhoun's character and his situation would enable him to exercise more efficiency on these vital questions than any other man could. He is the very man, moreover, to react against the sweeping degeneracy of the age. Every observer of events must see that the degeneracy which has heretofore ruined every popular government, is now strong at work in our land. The constant increase of immorality, crimes, public and private corruption, contempt of law and order, and the great success of the brawling demagogues of the land, calls for prompt and powerful reaction; and no man, from the purity of his life and the influence of his character, could sooner and more effectually bring about a lasting reformation in these absorbing concerns of the nation than Calhoun. The people know that the times call loudly for a man of his firmness and boldness at the head of our affairs; and hence the great spontaneous expressions of the popular party in his favor. They wish to honor him, the unflinching champion of their dearest rights and best interests, who, "to the highest intellectual powers unites those elevated moral qualities which are equally essential, with ability to complete the character of a perfect statesman—inflexible integrity—honor without a stain—disinterestedness—temperance and industry—a firmness of purpose which disdains to calculate the consequences of doing his duty; freedom and energy in action; devotion to his country, and an inextinguishable love of liberty and justice." With the unity and enthusiasm in our ranks which such a man for our leader would create, we should attain a glorious and lasting victory over the second forthcoming editon of Whig coonery and buffoonery, and greatly would it redound to the good and honor of the country.

FREE TRADE.

From the Old Dominion.

Mr. Calhoun's Prospects.—From every quarter the great body of the democracy are rallying to the support of the greatest statesman now living. Several weeks ago we received the following letter from one of the most thorough-going Democrats in the "Empire State," with permission to lay it before our readers. We do so with the highest satisfaction. The writer will accept our warmest thanks for this mark of his continued friendship.

Tomkinsville, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1842.

Friend Fisk:—I have too long delayed writing to you; the want of time, mixed with negligence, must be my excuse for my long silence. Being aware that if I took up my pen to scrawl off a letter I should in all probability impose upon myself the task of spinning quite "a long yarn," but nevertheless, communicating one's ideas to distant friends, affords a pleasure that amply compensates for the trouble. But enough of prelude. In these days of political and moral degeneracy, brought on by corrupt and special Legislation, the offspring of our wretched paper money humbug, it is indeed cheering to the friends of reform to discern the dawning of a new and brighter Era. It is said, the darkest moments of night, precede the dawning day; this may be so, and if so, the same may be said of the political horizon: for if ever the true friends of the "Rights of man" had reason to bemoan the downfall of man, it was at the prostration of so many of our race at the shrine of Bacchus in the last presidential contest. The philosopher, patriot and philanthropist, stood aghast, for a time, and could only exclaim, O man! art thou forever doomed to grope thy way through life in darkness and disgrace? This grand upheval in politics has brought the people to their "sober second thoughts"—they see now the necessity of recurring to first principles, and thanks to John Tyler, he has prevented the structure of those stupendous monsters, Bank and Distribution, which would have required us ages to destroy. The rubbish has now only to be removed; and the work to be peformed, must be put into the hands of good and faithful servants of the people.—With JOHN C. CALHOUN for grand superintendent, we shall see this government brought back to, and administered on the economical plan laid down by the great founders of this republic whose political creed was equal and exact justice to all men.—The producing masses must arise from their lethargy and put forth their strength for battle on the great, and broad, and benevolent principles of the democratic creed; they must take for their motto "*Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; retrenchment*, and *strict adherence to the Constitution.*" You may ask, will the whole North go for Mr. Calhoun? I answer yes, if I can judge of the whole north by the feelings and expressions of our democratic friends in this county and in N. York City. If they speak out elsewhere as here, Mr. Calhoun will sweep over the North like a tornado. All seem to see then ecessity of having a man of great mind to carry out the great and Radical principles of this People. In him we see all our *American principles* personified, and shall see them fairly, honestly and clearly laid before the world, with a force and energy worthy of his enlightened mind. Situated as I am, in public life and in a very public place with a very extensive country and city acquaintance, I have an excellent opportunity to find out the views of people. Lately I have made it my business to ascertain the views of every democrat I meet.

My motives for introducing the subject are not understood nor suspected. I merely say (without expressing any preference) there begins to be some feeling here, on the presidential question; or what do you think of the candidates, or what do the people say your way about the next candidates for President? With but one exception, every man I have spoken to in New York City, has expressed a perference for Mr. CALHOUN. In this place every democrat (except those who have held office under Mr. Van Buren's administration) has expressed a perference for Mr. Calhoun, or at least for a new candidate, and all are strongly in favor of *one term only.* Those from the country generally answer, "well, I have not thought or heard much on the subject, who is talked of?—Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun. I like rotation in office; Mr. Van Buren has had the highest office in our gift, besides many minor ones, and I think he should be satisfied to retire." Others say if Mr. Van Buren comes into power the "Bourbons" must be restored and that Calhoun will poll a stronger vote than Van Buren, for those that *left* us on Van Buren, would return to us on Calhoun, or a new candidate, while they would hate to 'Right about face' on Van Buren.—Generally they say they will support either, should they get the nomination, but Mr. Calhoun has their *decided preference.*

J. C. T.

Geo. Hamilton has written another letter to a Georgia paper, explaining his first letter to Mr. Calhoun. In this second letter he assigns as the reason why he addressed his first to Mr. Calhoun:

"I knew that Mr. Calhoun had the mind to grapple with this subject. (The currency and finances of the country.) For the last five years I have come in contact with the first public men in most of the Governments of Europe of every guage and calibre of intellect. I have no where met with his superior. In the depth, brilliancy and quickness of his extraordinary powers, in the unbounded opulence of his resources, or in the purity of a life which places him where he stands without reproach, I selected him as the man most likely to relieve his country from calamity and dishonor, because I believed him to be the man for the work we had to do, without any reference to a miserable scramble for office in which ferocity, and vulgarity appear almost invariably the principal champions."

Such is the praise this truly great man extorts from his warmest political adversaries.

☞ The New Orleans Tropic, a whig paper, is anxious to know who will be the Democratic candidate for President at the next election. It passes in review all the gentlemen spoken of for that high office. The following is the conclusion of the article which pays a high tribute to the qualifications of Mr. Calhoun.—*Georgia Constitutionalist.*

"We respectfully but earnestly beseech the locofocos to give us, for the sake of humanity, a candidate that will call out some of the pent up and dormant enthusiasm on both sides, and make the canvass of 1844 a warm and refreshing one. Give us John C. Calhoun. His intellect and fame deserve a better reward than to be thrust aside to give place to such party hacks as Thomas H. Benton and Martin Van Buren. There would be something in the contest between two such political giants as Clay and Calhoun calculated to make the blood of every man in whose bosom beats an American heart, course more speedily through his veins, and to force an expression to preference from every man in the land entitled to a vote. Give us Calhoun and we are satisfied. It will be no dishonor should Henry Clay be beaten by him—and in any event a fair test of the real strength of parties."

The United States District Court of North Carolina for the Pamplico District, was in session on Monday last, in this town. His Honour Judge Potter presiding. Forty-one certificates of final discharge in Bankruptcy were granted, and four cases continued.—*Newbern Spectator.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment, and a Strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

COL. JOHNSON.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, contemplating last spring the tour he is now making through Pennsylvania, New York, &c., then informed a friend here that he would probably pass through this part of North Carolina on his tour South to New Orleans. Upon hearing this, a number of gentlemen of the Democratic party here, signed an invitation to the Colonel to partake of a public dinner in Charlotte, if he should pass this road, which he has conditionally agreed to do. We have not heard for a month or two past whether Col. J. intends still to pass this way or not; but suppose, if he does, due notice will be given, that our citizens may have an opportunity of taking by the hand the renowned killer of Tecumseh.

All the gentlemen but one who signed the invitation, are not the advocates of Col. Johnson's pretensions to the Presidency;—they were desirous merely to embrace the opportunity to show their respect for, and gratitude to one, who had long served his country honorably in the field and cabinet. We may admire and revere Col. J. as a brave soldier and good citizen, while we deem him unfit to fill the Presidential chair—or, at least, not so well qualified for that office as many others in the Democratic ranks.

Mr. Spencer.—The extracts from this gentleman's letter in to-day's paper will be read with interest. It is said, on his recent visit to New York, he took the field openly for the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and urged his friends in Albany to sustain the Democratic ticket there for the Legislature.

Penitentiary.—We see most of the papers of this State are out in favor of the legislature establishing a penitentiary in this State. We have somewhat to say on this subject, and shall take it up, probably in our next.

Important from England.—The Steamship Caledonia, which arrived at Boston on the 31 instant, brings the news of the Ratification by the British Government of the North-Eastern Boundary Treaty. The Great Western was to sail from Liverpool on the 23d ult, bearing out Mr. *Derrick*, who returns with the ratified Treaty.

The Cabinet.—The New York Herald of Nov. 4, says "the Cabinet will be dissolved in ten days." And then adds: "Mr. Webster will leave the Cabinet and go abroad—probably to Paris—Mr. Spencer or Mr. Upshur will become Secretary of State, Mr. Cushing Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Forward 'forward march' to some other position." This news may be true—we doubt it.

☞ The speeches of Messrs. Webster and Cushing, and the letter of Mr. Spencer, must and have placed Mr. Tyler upon the most elevated ground before the country. They, with other recent developments, prove beyond question, that he refused, even in 1840, to give up at the bidding of Henry Clay's faction, his attachment to the doctrines of the old republican party; and that when called by Providence to the head of the Government, he determined in its administration to adhere as near as possible to these cherished doctrines of his youth, in defiance of the denunciations he knew were in store for him. For such Roman firmness and virtue he should receive the cordial thanks of every patriot in the land. We hope to see the Democratic party rally in his support as one man for the remainder of his administration, and cordially sustain him in all his republican acts and measures. He deserves it at our hands, as Republicans and patriots.

Georgia Legislature.—This body met on the 7th instant. The Senate was organized by the election of Gen. *Echols* of Walton county, speaker, and *James Jackson* of the same county, Secretary. The vote for speaker was—*Echols* 50, *Miller* of Richmond, (whig) 31. For Secretary, there were four candidates, all Democrats; Jackson, W. B Cone of Bibb, M. J. Kenan of Baldwin, and R. W. Carnes of Muscogee. Jackson was elected on 2d ballot. *R. E. Brown* of Dooly was elected Messenger, and J. Roper of Muscogee. Doorkeeper.

In the House, Gen. *Wm. B. Wofferd* was elected speaker, and *John H. Dyson*, Clerk. For speaker, Wofferd and James Gray of Jones county, Democrats, and Robert Toombs of Wilkes, whig, were candidates. On the second ballot (Toombs withdrawn) the vote was: Wofferd 102, Gray 84, Scattering 8.

The Message of Gov. *McDonald* is a sensible, practical, business document. Its recommendations are sound and judicious—particularly on the subject of the Banks and currency. We shall copy a portion of it in our next paper.

A New Haven (Conn.) Burying Ground.—About $14,000 has been recently expended in beautifying this sacred enclosure, surrounding it with a substantial wall of Iron fence bordering it with shrubbery of various kinds, &c. &c. The length of iron fence will be between 700 and 800 feet. Of the above amount, $5,000 was voted by the city, and the residue raised by subscription. The city had just voted $3,000 additional, which will make the whole expenditure about $16,000. There are few enclosures of the kind, where a person would be more willing to have his dust deposited, or that of his friends.—Many of their monuments are beautiful in their way, and the whole aspect of the place is solemn and appropriate."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Citizens of Charlotte, read the above, and reflect on the condition and appearance of *your* village burying-ground. "Dress the grave of thy friend," is an admonition which strikes home to the hearts of all who have a heart to feel. There is no surer indication of the moral and religious cultivation of a community, than to see their cemetery—the resting-place of departed friends—kept in neat order secure from the intrusion of stock, &c. Then what would a stranger, in passing through our village cemetery, conclude was the state of the moral and religious sentiment of our community?

Without enlarging upon the subject, we would merely add—would it not be well to have a public meeting of our citizens, to adopt some measure for putting our cemetery in proper order? We merely throw out this suggestion to direct attention to the subject, and will conclude with the following appropriate article:

Decorating the Grave with Flowers.—There is a kind of pathos and touching tenderness of expression in these sweet and fragrant emblems of affection, which language cannot reach, and which is calculated to perpetuate a kind of soothing sympathy between the living and the dead. They speak of cords of love, too strong for even the grave to break asunder. This practice no doubt gave rise to the ancient custom which prevailed in the East of burying in gardens, and is one which conduces to the gratification of the best feelings of our nature. It prevailed generally in and about the Holy City, and also among the Medes, Persians, Grecians, and Romans. The Persians adopted it from the Medes—the Grecians from the Persians. In Rome, persons of distinction were buried in gardens or fields near the public roads. Their monuments were decorated with chaplets and garlands of flowers.

The tomb of Achilles was decorated with amaranth; the grave of Sophocles with roses and ivy; that of Anacreon with ivy and flowrets. Baskets of lilies, violets, and roses, were placed in the graves of husbands and wives; white roses on those of unmarried females. In Java, the inhabitants scatter flowers over the bodies of their friends: in China the custom of planting flowers on the graves of their friends, is of very ancient date, and still prevails. The natives of Surat, strew fresh flowers on the graves of their saints every year.

In Tripoli, the tombs are decorated with garlands of roses, of Arabian jessamine, and orange and myrtle flowers.

In Schwytz, a village in Switzerland, there is a beautiful little church-yard, in which almost every grave is covered with pinks. In the elegant churchyard in Wirlin, in the valley of Salza, in Germany, the graves are covered with little oblong boxes, which are planted with perennial shrubs, or renewed with annual flowers; and others are so dressed on fete days. Suspended from the ornaments of recent graves, are little vases filled with water, in which the flowers are preserved fresh. Children are often seen thus dressing the graves of their mothers—and mothers wreathing garlands for the graves of their children.

A late traveller, on going early in the morning into one of the church yards in the village of Wirlin, saw six or seven persons decorating the graves of their friends, and of some who had been buried twenty years. What a delightful and profitable school for the affections, would such scenes afford the visitors of the New Haven Cemetery? This custom also prevails in Scotland, and in North and South Wales. An epitaph there says,

"The village maidens to her grave shall bring
The fragrant garland, each returning spring,
Selected sweets! in emblem of the maid,
Who undermath this hallowed turf is laid."

In Wales, children have snow drops, primroses, violets, hazel-bloom, and sallow blossoms on their graves. Persons of mature years, have tansy, box, and rue. In South Wales, no flowers or evergreens are permitted to be planted on graves but those which are sweet scented. Pink, polyanthus, sweet williams, gilliflowers, carnations, mignionette, thyme, hyssop, camomile, and rosemary, are used. The red roses are appropriated to the graves of good and benevolent persons.

In Easter week, most graves are newly dressed, and manured, with fresh earth. In Whitsuntide holy-days, they are again dressed, weeded, and if necessary, replanted. No person ever breaks or disturbs flowers thus planted. It is considered sacrilege. To the shame of some depraved wretches, I saw evidence that it is not so in New Haven.

In Cabul, burying grounds are held in great veneration, and called *Cities of the Silent.* The Jews called them *Houses of the Dead.* The Egyptians visited the graves of their friends twice a week, and strewed sweet dazil on them, and do to this day.

While the custom of decorating graves and graveyards with flowers, and ornamental trees and shrubs, has prevailed so long and extensively among ancient and modern civilized nations, some of American aborigines will not permit a weed or blade of grass, nor any other vegetable, to grow upon the graves of their friends. With few exceptions, there has hitherto been in our country, a strange remissness on this subject which would surprise the heathen. Graves and church-yards are left to the course of gradual dilapidation and decay, which ever follows in the train of moral degradation.

New Haven Palladium.

The Rev. *Wm. McPheeters*, D. D., among the most distinguished divines in the southern States, died at Raleigh on the 7th instant.

The Crops of 1842.—A Mr. *Budd*, of St. Louis, Missouri, who has been gathering statistics on the subject, estimates the wheat crop of the present year at *one-third* larger than that of 1839, and one-fourth larger than that of 1841. He says the crop will amount to 110,269,000 bushels. This increase comes principally from the great grain growing States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Indiana, where unusually abundant crops were made the past season—as well of corn and other grains as wheat. Corn is selling in most of these States at from 15 to 20 cents a bushel.—Our country was never more bountifully blessed with the necessaries of life, and yet we hear the constant din of "hard times."

The Synod of New Jersey, (containing some of the most able divines now living of the Presbyterian order,) at its recent session, passed by a vote 55 to 24, a Resolution calling on the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to rescind a decision made at its last session, declaring it sinful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The Resolution created much able discussion.

FEDERALISM EVER THE SAME.

The national insult at the Ashburton Dinner in New York, only expressed the natural enmity of the Federal party in this country to our democratic institutions, and their love of monarchy. This feeling of bitter hatred on the part of the Federalists to American democratic institutions was a prominent characteristic in the public and private conduct of the disciples of that party at the commencement of our government, and it still animates those of the present day. But will it be believed that the insult at the Ashburton Dinner is an exact copy of a similar scene enacted in 1804, in which the great father of the Federal party in this country took the lead? Yet such is the fact as disclosed in the following extract:

The Model of the Ashburton Dinner.—The Cincinnati Enquirer quotes the following from Jefferson's Memoirs, volume 4, page 511:

"*January* 4, 1804.—Mr. Smith, a merchant of Hamburg, gives me the following information: The St. Andrew's Club of New York (Scotch Tories) gave a public dinner lately. Among the other guests, Alexander Hamilton was one. After dinner, the first toast was "*The President of the United States*"—it was drunk without any particular approbation. The next was "*George the Third.*" Hamilton started upon his feet, and insisted on a bumper and three cheers. The whole company accordingly arose and gave three cheers. One of them, though a Federalist, was so disgusted at the partiality shown by Hamilton to a foreign sovereign over his own President, that he mentioned it to a Mr. Schwarthouse, an American merchant of New York, who mentioned it to Mr. Smith."

Whig Victory!—Oh, yes; Whigery has at last gained a *victory*—that is, in Indiana, in a District where a Whig Senator elect to the legislature had died, they elected another whig in his place. Glorious victory, this, and the coon papers are crowing over it most lustily. Upon the strength of this victory, the Raleigh Register has a *pictur* of "that same old coon," come to life again. From the appearance of cooney, he has evidently been through the Democratic flint-mill lately;—he is scarred all about the eyes, head, sides, and on his legs, one of which he is licking very tenderly. And he is so poor and weak, that, to sit up, he has to lean against a post and hold to his own tail; and the fur is nearly all knocked off his worthless carcass. Poor old fellow, he's "seen sights" in his labors for his brother Whigs. From his sad looks, we would advise our friend of the Register to keep a sharp look out, or cooney will give him the slip. He is evidently tired of fighting the battles of Whigery, and we can imagine his ruminations running something after this fashion:

"Alas, alack, and well-a-day!
That e'er a coon should throw himself away;
That e'er a coon for whigery false should die,
As many have, and so—*and so won't I!*
No! I'll go wild and in my native woods I'll roam,
And when whigery calls again—*Cooney's not at home.*"

☞ The last Charlotte Journal says one of the members elect to the legislature from this County is an abolitionist, or at least so much opposed to slavery that he will not own slaves. This stale falsehood has been circulated over the county and refuted at every election for several years when the member alluded to was a candidate. It has been handled and re-handled until it stinks in the nostrils of every honorable man even of the whig party in the County, and has just now got *ripe* for the columns of the *Charlotte Journal.* It is scarcely necessary for us to say the charge is utterly false. On the day Mr. ERWIN, (for he is the member alluded to,) was last nominated for the legislature, the Federalists revived this charge. Hearing it, we called upon him in the presence of a number of gentlemen to state whether it was true or false. He replied it was utterly false; he was as much opposed to abolition as any man could be, and then stated his reasons for not owning slaves;—and they were such as would command the cordial approval of every man whose good opinion is worth having.

We only notice this matter thus, as it may hereafter be said the charge was made by the Journal, and we never denied it.

Mr. Calhoun in New York.—The popularity of Mr. *Calhoun* in the great State of New York, is evidenced by the fact that the Hon. *William C. Bouck*, the democratic candidate for Governor at the late election, is a thoroughgoing friend of Mr. Calhoun. See also a letter to the Editor of the Old Dominion on this subject, which will be found in another column. These signs are cheering.

☞ The North Carolina Legislature assembles on Monday next, the 21st instant.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met on the 2d instant. Gov. Hubbard delivered his message on the 3d, which is the latest account we have.

The Connecticut Legislature at its recent session, passed a resolution instructing her senators and requesting her representatives in Congress to vote to restore the $1,000 to Gen. Jackson imposed as a fine upon him by Judge Hall for declaring martial law in New Orleans, with interest from the time he paid it.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Managers of the State Temperance Society, at Raleigh, 3rd Nov. 1842,

Resolved, That a State Temperance Convention be held in this City, on Friday 3 o'clock P. M. 16th Dec. next, and that all the Societies in this State be affectionately and earnestly requested to send delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the Editors in our State, friendly to the cause, be respectfully requested to give these Resolutions, with the following Address, one or two insertions in their respective papers.

To the Officers and Members of all the Temperance Societies in North Carolina: Brethren and fellow-laborers in an enterprize, so full of incalculable blessings to a numerous class of the family of man,

We, in conformity to the above Resolutions, do cordially invite you to send on some of your most efficient Members as Delegates to the Convention, for the object of promoting the best success of the great and good cause in which we all take such a deep felt interest. Delegates from other States, are also respectfully invited to the Convention.

WM. HILL, Chairman.

WILL. PECK, Secretary.

☞ **We cordially welcome the re-appearance of the *Washington Republican* among our exchanges. The Republican has been suspended for a short time, to enable the Editor *to collect the debts due him by subscribers!* By an article in another column, it will be seen the *Republican* hoists the banner of Mr. CALHOUN for President, and has commenced fighting most ably and gallantly under it. "*Press onward,*" as the Plebian says.**

Arkansas Elections.—There has been more coon-skinnig out in Arkansas. The elections for a member of Congress and members of the Legislature took place about two weeks since, and CROSS (dem.) is re-elected to Congress by 2,000 or more majority over *Cummins*, the whig candidate, and there will be a majority of more than two thirds of Democrats in the Legislature. This is one of the States the Raleigh Register sets down as probably "safe for Clay." Go it, coonies!

The *Charlotte Journal* has the effrontery to deny that its party in 1840 promised the laborer "two dollars a day and roast beef." We don't wonder at the party denying the "two dollar" part of the promise these hard times; but to deny the "roast beef," when that article is now so plenty and cheap, is too bad. But we believe if the Editor of the *Journal* will turn to his own file of 1840, he will there find an account of the great coon gathering at Bunker Hill, at which Mr. Webster put forth the famous "declaration of whig principles;" in that account is a discription of a banner thus inscribed:

"ATTENTION, LABORERS:
"*Matty's policy*—Fifty cents a day
And french soup:
"*Our policy*—Two dollars a day
And roast beef."

The Whig papers everywhere at the time boastingly copied this "capital device," as they called it: and a *device* it was—to catch votes. Don't you recollect, now, Mr. Journal?

Tariff Justice.—A, B, and C are brothers. Each have left them by their father $10,000. A chooses to invest his money in merchandizing; B and C buy farms and go to farming. B and C buy goods of A at his own price for awhile; but a yankee pedler comes into the neighborhood, of whom they can buy goods from 50 to 75 per cent. cheaper than they can of A. They accordingly buy of the pedler; when A petitions the legislature to *compel* B and C to buy goods of him, by the imposition of such a tax upon the pedler as to compel him to leave the country.

This the way the tariff works. Our farmers can buy of the foreign merchant at from 50 to 75 per cent. cheaper than they can of the home manufacturer;—but the latter petitions Congress and gets such a protective tariff laid on foreign merchandize as compels the foreign merchant to leave our market: then our farmers must buy of the home manufacturer at his own price.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

According to adjournment, the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society met at the Charlotte Hotel on Saturday, the 29th ult.

The President stated that the first business before the Society, was the consideration of the amended Constitution submitted by a Committee at the last meeting. The amended Constitution was then read and unanimously adopted.

The following is a copy:

PREAMBLE: The undersigned citizens of Mecklenburg County, duly appreciating the importance, both in a national and individual point of view, of an improved system of Husbandry; sensible of their own deficiency of knowledge in the theory and practice of Rural Economy; persuaded that Agricultural Associations have proved eminently beneficial to other States and Counties; and desirous to procure for themselves and their neighbors the advantages of such institutions, have determined to associate together, and to constitute an Agricutural Society, to be governed by the following Rules and Regulations:

RULE I: The style of this Society shall be "*The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.*"

RULE II: The objects of the Society shall be, to discover new and hidden manures, to facilitate the collection of manures generally, and designate the best mode of their application to the different objects of cultivation; to procure and improve the implements of husbandry; to collect all new and foreign seeds and grains, which may be deemed necessary or useful for subsistence or comfort; to improve the breed of stock, and whatever else shall tend to improve the agricultural and rural economy of the county.

RULE III: The Society shall consist of such citizens of the County as will subscribe the Constiution and pay two dollars at the time of subscription, and one dollar at the anniversary meeting, which shall be the last Thursday in November in every year.

RULE IV: The Officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, a Librarian, and Six Directors, to be appointed as the Society may direct, at the anniversary meeting in each year, and to hold until a new appointment be made: who shall severally perform the duties indicated by their titles, and such other duties as may be required by the occasional orders of the Society.

RULE V: A majority of the thirteen Officers shall together constitute a Board of Direction, which shall have power to call extra meetings of the Society, to fill vacant offices, and to do in the recess whatsoever they may suppose requisite to be done before a meeting can be had.

RULE VI: A quorum of the Society may consist of eighteen members; in this count every Officer shall be counted as two.

RULE VII: The regular meetings of the Society shall be held according to adjournment; and in the Village of Charlotte, if not otherwise ordered by the Society.

RULE VIII: All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes.

RULE IX: There shall be a committee appointed for the northern, southern, eastern and western sections of the County respectively, whose duty shall be to inspect the farms in their several sections, and report to Society the farms best managed in all its departments; and for the best managed plantation in each section, a premium shall be adjudged to the owner, conditionally, that he furnish Society with a written account of his system of farming.

RULE X: This Constitution may be altered at the annual meetings of the Society; two-thirds of the members being present, and two-thirds of those present voting for the same.

RULE XI: Any person not a member of this association, by paying into its Treasury the sum of Five Dollars, may compete for any one of the premiums offered by the Society at any of its fairs.

RULE XII: No premium shall be awarded upon any production which the Committee appointed to examine it, shall not deem above ordinary and deserving a premium.

RULE XIII: Absent members shall be subject to a fine of fifty cents, unless an excuse deemed valid by a majority of the members present, be rendered to the next meeting.

On motion of Lewis Dinkins, Esq.,

Ordered, that the Treasurer have one hundred copies of the foregoing Constitution printed, and that he pay for the same with any moneys in his hands belonging to Society not otherwise appropriated.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make out and report to our next meeting, a list of Committees in the several Captain's Districts in the County, (each committee to be composed of three members,) who will be respectfully requested to circulate copies of our Constitution, to solicit new members to our association, and to awaken an interest among the farmers of our County on the vital subject of agricultural improvement.

On motion, Society adjourned, to meet at the same place on the last Thursday in this month, (November.)

JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

Married,

At the Methodist Church in this Town, on Sunday evening last, by Elder Crook, Mr. JAMES S. LEWIS, of Middletown, Conn., to Miss ESTHER HOLBROOKS, of Charlotte.

In Greensboro,' on the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. LYNDON SWAIM, senior Editor of the Greensboro' Patriot, to Mrs. ABIAH SWAIM.

Died,

In this County, on the 9th instant, Mr. ELEAZER ALEXANDER, aged about 44 years. Mr. A. was among our most worthy and respectable citizens, and his death is deeply lamented by a heartstriken widow and a numerous circle of friends.

Obituary.

Died, at her plantation, Jamesville, in this county, on the 11th ultimo, Mrs. *Sarah A. Harris*, widow of Maj. Jonathan Harris, aged 56 years, 5 months and 28 days.

Among the many strokes which death has recently made in families and communities within our borders, none has been more severely felt and no breach has been thus made that would be more difficult repair, than that occasioned by the decease of this excellent lady. Modest in her deportment, courteous in her manners, generous and [illegible] intercourse with society, she [illegible] known to be estimated and honored [illegible] excellent of the earth.

After having suffered much for many [illegible] physical debility, which was frequently [illegible] repeated attacks of disease in its most [illegible] forms, her general health had of late very much improved, and her children were made to rejoice at the increased prospect of her being spared to them yet many years, before whom they could assemble as in the presence of an oracle rich in experience and venerable in wisdom.

Thus with brighter prospects for the future of this life, she consented, just before her last illness, to follow her children to Alabama, where they had all resolved to settle.

"But alas!
How vain are all things here below,
How false and yet how fair."

Scarcely were these plans formed, when a cloud came o'er their prospects and increased in darkness more and still more, until it burst upon the family, and bore to the earth the last one of its united head.

Mrs. Harris was called from her residence in this place to her plantation a few days before her death, to attend the sick bed of a son, and by exposure in her self-denial and devotion to him beyond her strength, she fell a martyr to parental affection.

She, however, saw no cause of regret in the step she had taken; she felt that she had done no more than was her duty; she therefore? meeting her Lord in a path acceptable to Him, without a murmur or complaint, resigned herself and all her interests for time and eternity into His hands, and thus throughout her sickness she possessed the calmness and composure of God's dear children and enjoyed all the comforts and consolations of that religion which she had so long possessed and honored. Her mind remained unimpared to the last moment, thereby enabling her to leave to her weeping family and friends manifestations of her faith triumphant in her once crucified, but now risen Saviour, and proofs stronger than death, that what was their irreparable loss, was to her a Heaven-bestowed and everlasting gain. And while we survive to mourn her departure from among us, she has doubtless gone before, not to enjoy the hopes, but the full fruition of the presence of God and the glory of His power.

A CHRISTIAN BROTHER.

Agricultural Meeting.

THE first annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Sosiety, under the new Constitution, will be held at the Charlotte Hotel in Charlotte, on the last Thursday in this month. The members of the Society should not fail in attending, as Officers for the ensuing year are to elect. The friends generally of agricultural improvement are also respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

Nov. 8, 1842. tm.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, dece'd., are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said estate, are likewise requested to present them for settlement as the law directs.

JNO. B. HARRIS, } Executors.
WM. A. HARRIS, }

Nov. 6, 1842. 85...6w.

IMPORTANT SALE.

I WILL sell *on Monday the 21st instant*, at the late residence of Edmond Wagoner, deceased, the following property, to wit:

Nine Likely Negroes,

A Quantity of CORN and FODDER,

Three Likely HORSES and one COLT,

Some *Cattle* and HOGS,

One Road WAGON and GEARS,

And other property.

The terms made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them according to law for payment. All persons owing said estate will make payment immediately.

ISAAC LOWE, Admr.

Lincoln co., Nov. 1, 1842. 85...ts

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 9.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 to 8
do apple,	33 to 36	*Mackerel,*	none
Bacon,	7½ to 8	*Molasses,*	25 to 28
Beeswax,	27 to 28	*Oats,*	00 to 30
Butter,	12½ to 15	*Oil, linseed,*	80 to 90
Balerope,	8 to 10	*Nails, cut,*	6 6½
Coffee,	11 to 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	6¾ to 7	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	to 20	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ to 10
Corn, (scarce)	40 to 50	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	17	*loaf,*	15 to 18
Flour,	$5 to $5¾	*Salt, bushel,*	50 to 60
Feathers,	25 to 30	*sack,*	$2 25 to 2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 to 1 25	*Tallow,*	10 to 10½
Hides, green,	4 to 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 to 3
do dry,	12½ to 14	*Wheat,*	80 to 90
Iron,	5 to 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 to 30
Lard,	6 to 7	*Wool,*	15 to 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 *cents pr yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 5½ *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy) do* 7 *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 *to* 10, 14 *to* 18

COLUMBIA, S. C., NOV. 9.

Bagging, hemp,	20 to 24	*Corn,*	50 to 62
tow,	18 to 24	*Oats,*	60 to 70
Balerope,	8 to 14	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams,	8 to 14	*Lard,*	10 to 12
shoulders,	3 to 7	*Lead,*	8 to 11
sides,	5 to 8	*Molasses,*	31½ to 37
Butter,	31½ to 20	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ to
Candles, sperm,	35 to 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 to
tallow,	12 to 14	*tanner's,*	
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	
Coffee, cuba,	11 to 13	*Sugar, brown,*	
java,	16 to 18	*loaf,*	
rio,	11 to 12½	*lump,*	
Cotton,	5 to 6½	*Salt,*	
Mackerel, No 1			
No 2			
No 3	$10 to 10		
Flour, new,	$6 to		
Beef,			
Bacon,			
Beeswax,			
Balerope,	16		
Bagging,			
Coffee,			
Corn,			
Cotton,			
Fea			9 to 50

[illegible] of the property of [illegible] deceased, are now due, and [illegible] delay to save Cost. The [illegible] Estate will not authorize indul-

W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

68...r

[illegible] Accommodation

THE [illegible] informed, that a line [illegible] ON STAGES will commen[illegible] Camden and Camden South C[illegible] 14th instant, and continue to [illegible] Week, until further notice.

To leave G[illegible] arrival of the Cars from Charleston, on [illegible] Saturdays, and Fridays, and leave C[illegible] the arrival of the Northern Stage, [illegible] Saturdays, and Saturdays, and arr[illegible] time for the Cars for Charleston.

☞ Office at [illegible] Hotel, Camden. SHIVER.

Nov. 24, 1842. 86...m

CREDIT[illegible]E.

BY virtue of a Deed [illegible] exec[illegible] ted by Dan Alexande[illegible] 1840, *on the first day of D[illegible]* proceed to sell at the Mallard [illegible] lowing property to satisfy said [illegible]

15 or 18 Negroes

(VERY LIKELY.)

Eight or ten head of

HORSES,

20 OR 30 HEAD OF

CATTLE,

Fifty or sixty head of HOGS, Two Road Wagons and Harness, Corn, Fodder, Hay,

and various other articles.

On the day following, (the 2nd of December,) at the Court-House in Charlotte, the following

Tracts of Land,

—VIZ:

294 acres of land lying on the waters of Mallard Creek, including the Gold Mill, adjoining Thomas Alexander, S. J. Gilmer and others.

270 acres, on the waters of Mallard Creek, adjoining Winfield Shelby, C. H. Henderson and others.

120 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining Wm. Lucky and others.

33 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining J. D. Boyd and others.

157 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the Capps Mine tract, including the McGinn Mine.

86 acres, including the Rudisill Gold Mine, adjoining Wm. Carson and others.

—ALSO—

THE HOUSES AND LOTS

On which R. C. Carson now lives, the House and lots in which W. F. Alexander now lives, the House and lots on which Mrs. McConnaughey formerly lived, and 24 unimproved lots.

Terms made known at the sale, by

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Nov. 7, 1842. 86...ts

SALE OF Valuable Mills.

AS Executrix of the last will and testament of John Williamson, deceased, I shall offer for sale, *on the 18th day of November next*, on the premises, that valuable property situated on McAlpin's Creek, formerly known as

FOSTER'S MILLS.

The sale will be public, and the terms made known at the time the property is offered.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to bring them forward; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy settlement.

SARAH E. WILLIAMSON, Executrix.

October 25, 1842. 84...ts.

Old Point-Comfort
RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accomodations athis Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on mains treet, just one square South of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 83...f

Carolina Inn,
CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, [illegible] of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the subscriber for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and beast. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Tables and Beds—that every thing shall be in a voluptuous and neat order;—and the Stables shall be supplied with abundance and attended by experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations of the House in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the interior country. All he asks is a call from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KE[illegible]

Charlotte, June 2, 1842.

TRAVELL[illegible]S,
TAKE NOTICE.

TIMOTHY [illegible]ES.

HAVING obtained the [illegible]ON HOUSE for public accommodation, inform[illegible] friends and the public generally, that he is [illegible]ed to receive and entertain all who may [illegible]th their patronage.

His TABLE shall be [illegible] and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be [illegible]nd furnished with a choice selection of Liquors [illegible]nes and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLE shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive Hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. [illegible] Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, May 23, 1842. 64....6m

State of North Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Jemima Mitcham, vs. The Heirs of N. Mitcham. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lawson Mitcham, Bartlett Mitcham, M. Mitcham, N. Mitcham, and Henry Mitcham, heirs at law of N. Mitcham, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and her prayer granted accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60. 83...6w.

State of North Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Benj. S. Johnson, vs. Sarah Arney, and others. } Petition for sale of land for debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Franklin Arney, one of the heirs at law of Christian Arney, dec'd., is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made of six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and the sale of the land ordered accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60 83...6w.

To the Public.

YOU are hereby notified not to trust my wife *Cynthia Rodden* on my account, as she has left my bed and board without a just cause.

ANDREW RODDEN.

October 8th, 1842. 82...3w.

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to pass a law relative to the election of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg county.

September 1, 1842.

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...tf

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Robert A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroes I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

DR. KUHL'S
MEDICINES:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR
CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the feartul results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

NEW and extraordinary invention!!!—FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER, By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional, and travelling part of the community this truly great invention is of inestimable value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble, and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

The following is from the Chairman of the Committee on Chemicals, oppointed by the managers of the American Institute at their late Fair:

"The judges appointed by the Managers of the Fair of the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1841, report, that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consist of a composition applied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

"The principal advantage to be derived from a use of the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without the necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. It is stated that a copyright is secured. We consider Mr. Francis deserving a reward from the Institute.

(Signed) "JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."

Consequently a medal was awarded.

Francis's Manifold Writer has now been in successful operation over two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation i- has come under. This article entirely supersedet the copying press or anything even known for writing or copying letters.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the Manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price, to suit every capacity.

Stationers and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William street,
19-1wis corner Maiden Lane, New York.

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to amend the Patrol Law of Lincoln county, so as to have the Patrol appointed by the Captain's of the several beat companies of the county.

Oct., 1842.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix

THESE works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succintly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the moover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a doudle-royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number. The first four weeks of a session usually furnish matter enough for two or three numbers a week. The coming session of Congress will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for twenty-five or thirty numbers.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. There are not so many numbers published the first weeks of a session, as there are numbers of the Congressional Globe; because the members are slow in writing out their speeches. But towards the close of a session the number are published more frequently than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix, to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress.—GALES & SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. The speeches of both parties are published in the Daily Globe, and in the Congressional Globe and Appendix: other papers publish their *own side* only. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the Daily and Semi-weekly Globes standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.—We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely; but this is published only in the Daily, and Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5, and the Weekly Globe $2, per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of the year.

Both Houses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee rooms, and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who may subscribe for these works will be pleased with them, that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who shall be dissatisfied. If any persons shall have any of the previous volumes on hand, and shall wish to dispose of them, if they will send them to us, we will send to them the like number of the future volumes. The Whig Members of Congress, who did not subscribe for these works at first, are now almost compelled to have the back numbers, to enable them to understand the previous legislation of Congress.—We have back numbers on hand; but we can dispose of them, and all may be returned to us.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.
For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 20, 1842.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars
REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the night of the first June last, a woman by the name of *Mary Hinkle*, who was convicted of murder at the Spring Term of Lincoln Superior Court, 1842. Mary Hinkle is the wife of Lewis Hinkle;—she is a small woman, fair complection, black eyes, black hair, and supposed to be about 30 years of age, The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Mary Hinkle to me in Lincolnton, N. C. PAUL KISTLER, Jailor.

October 27, 1842. 84...f

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and desease that there exists. without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forh to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feells himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of deseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mrnkind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimoney of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlighened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Athough I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swollow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powertul preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an agg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the agjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner Church and Leonards-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co.. who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a numder of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inesstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no sondness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and sniffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your luvaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

IT'S OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrotulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously effected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particlars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.